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INDONESIAN ABSTRACTS

Abstracts on current scientific Indonesian literature

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0 GENERALITIES
06 INSTITUTIONS

061.2 (910): 63.001.5
GAROT, A.

Balai penjelidikan perkebunan besar (ex C.P.V.) dan beberapa faset[2] dalam research **(Estate experimental station, formerly C(entral) P(roefstation = experimental station) V(ereeniging = society) and some aspects of research** in *Tehnik Pertanian* 9 (1 - 2) : 48 - 55, 1960.

A lecture dealing with a historical sketch of the institute. In the moment there is an acute shortage in research workers and budget, which resulted in a complete standstill of activities. Comparison with Malaya as to budget shows the very unfavourable position of the Indonesian Institute. Selection, especially in rubber should be carried out quickly. There are not enough experimental plots. A plea for more close cooperationship with the estates themselves. An analysis of a research worker and the task of a research manager. A plea to omit duplicating of research and a plea for operational research.

06.05 : 69

Annual Report/Laporan Tahunan 1959 **(Annual Report 1959 of the Regional Housing Centre** Bandung) in *Masalah Bangunan* 5 (2) : 2 - 12, 1960.

The situation of the centre in present development and its main work, reports on important studies and projects, done during 1959.

1 PHILOSOPHY

1 : 2
NASROEN, M.

Penggolongan falsafah dan mendudukkan soal falsafah **(The grouping of philosophy and the problem of placing philosophy)** in *Medan Ilmu Pengetahuan* 1 (2) : 127 - 139, 1960.

The author rejects the term philosophy for it puts too much stress on the role of reason, and recommends the use of the term world outlook. The groupings of philosophy into Occidental and Oriental philosophies, optimistic and pessimistic philosophies are, for him, unacceptable, for they are greatly influenced by situation and one-sided. The composition of philosophy should be based on realities and philosophy should bring satisfaction to man. He conducts his analysis as a philosopher and a religious man. He makes distinction of three possible standpoints on philosophy by a philosopher who, at the same time, is a religious man:

1. philosophy is in harmony with religion in his self.
2. philosophy is in contradiction with religion in his self.
3. the philosopher is not a devoted religious man.

Philosophy and religion are inseparable since man is an entity who strives for the attainment of happiness through the harmony of forces within his self. In philosophizing reason is given primary role, yet other forces in man always give their support. With regard to world outlook, the outlines of his standpoint are that life and nature are blessings for man, and man should be grateful to the Giver of Blessing and in his life man has the task of searching for and acquainting himself with the Giver of Blessing, in order to attain happiness. With such world outlook the writer is of the opinion that philosophy must be placed in harmony with religion and thereby man will be able to perfect his happiness. The exposition of philosophy should meet the following conditions:

1. it must be easy to understand.
2. it must be applicable.
3. it must be harmonious with religion.

Philosophical system can be used to achieve harmony and happiness in the life of man. Man, as an entity endowed with reason and conviction, is capable to understand happiness and with his reason attains happiness that is inherent in religion. The foregoing conforms with his opinion that man is philosophizing not merely for the satisfaction of his mind, but in order to obtain harmony and happiness for and within his self.

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

304 : 323 (910)
HARSJA W. BACHTIAR

Suatu penjelidikan asal usul para "political decision-maker" Indonesia **(An inquiry into the social origin of Indonesian political decision-makers)** in *Medan Ilmu Pengetahuan* 1(2) : 139 - 148, 1960.

In this review article the author gives a critical appraisal of a paper by Soelaeman Soemardi entitled "Some aspects of the social origin of Indonesian political decision-makers" and presented to the Third World Congress of Sociology (Amsterdam 1956). The principal weakness of the study, as of many of the studies of the same kind, is, according to the reviewer, the failure of the author to make clear the exact meaning of the facts as seen against the background of the society as a whole. Other shortcomings are the insufficiency of the material and the lack of proper delimitation of the concepts used. As the author himself expresses his desire to make a more thorough investigation into the subject, the reviewer hopes that the above mentioned shortcoming may be corrected in the future.

31 STATISTICS

312.8 : 338 (910)
MIENDROWO PRAWIRODJUMENO

Penduduk dan Pembangunan **(Population and Economic Development)** in *Madjalah Universitas Hasanuddin,* 1(1) : 24 - 33, 1960.

This article discusses the relationship between the rate of population growth and the rate of economic growth in Indonesia. Criticising the hypothesis that better living standards will slow down population growth by lowering the birth rate, the writer shows that this takes effect only after a long period of economic development. The death rate in Indonesia is still rather high, and the birth rate will continue high for some time. With improved health facilities, the present moderate rate of population increase (estimated at 1.5% to 2.0%) will probably speed up considerably. The geographical spread is very uneven and resettlement programmes have been very inadequate. In economic development, industrialisation is extremely important as a source of employment opportunity; planned location of industry should consider not only external economies but also the need to improve the population spread. Net investment in Indonesia, averaging so far about 5% of national income a year, with an ICOR of about 2 has resulted in an insignificant rise in per capita income. If living standards are to improve, steps must be taken to lower the birth rate. There is still much scope for this: changes in the marriage laws (higher minimum age), education and changed social and cultural attitudes.

33 ECONOMICS

336.215 : 338 (910)
ANSPACH, RALPH

Monetary aspects of Indonesia's economic reorganisation in 1959 in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 13 (1 - 2): 2 - 47, 1960.

The writer discusses the monetary purge and the tax changes introduced in August 1959 as part of Indonesia's general economic reorganisation. Clearing up a confusion over the nature of hoards due to an inexact use of the term "hot money", he differentiates between 'hot' money circulating rapidly for speculative gains, which exerts inflationary pressures, and 'black' money hidden away for security, which does not. Money in circulation in Indonesia is classified into income balances and non-productive balances (including both 'hot' and 'black' money) and after estimating the relatives strength, concludes that, overall, the purge was an administratively-simple tax which reduced non-productive balances both relatively and absolutely, thereby reducing the possibility of these balances spilling over into the productive sector. It has a short-term deflationary effect. Analysing the tax changes, he doubts the wisdom of reducing incomes tax and criticises the new land tax for being too low. He concludes that budget deficits will continue and fears that the government is not yet skilled

enough to make the necessary adjustments to deficits that happen automatically in a liberal economy, to the detriment, it is true, of lower income groups. The success of Indonesian development still depends upon solving the budgetary problem.

338.952 : 335
SUBROTO

Peranan perusahaan swasta didalam rangka ekonomi sosialisme Indonesia **(The role of private enterprise in Indonesia's Socialist Economy)** in *Ekonomi* 1 (4) : 239 - 248, 1959.

Socialism has now become the accepted aim of the Indonesian State. The Constitution gives the State the leading role in economic affairs. But official statements also stress that private enterprise has a role to play. This article sets out to establish certain economic principles in determining this role. Socialism need not imply that the government operates the entire economy. The main principle should be, the writer suggests, that the motive for economic activity is not maximisation of profits but serving society's interests. The government must decide, in each branch of production, whether government or private enterprise would serve these interests best. Under socialism, the right of private enterprise to function is not the 'natural right' it is under economic liberalism, but a 'derived right' granted by the government. Production must be undertaken at the most efficient point, where price equals marginal costs. Utilising these principles, the writer discusses division of economic activity in Indonesia. Infrastructure and heavy industry can only be undertaken by the government. Cottage industry and handicrafts should be left to private enterprise. Medium sized industry can be handed over to private enterprise. It is for the government to decide, but the economic principles suggested above should be used as guidance.

334 : 36 : 338
SUHADI MANGKUSUWONDO

Cooperatives as social goal and as a means for economic development in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 12 (7 - 9) : 345 - 352, 1959.

This concise review of Hatta's book "The Co-operative Movement in Indonesia" gives a careful, critical account of the issues raised and points to a number of questions left unanswered. The reviewer feels that the writer does not substantiate his preference for a society based on co-operatives, meant apparently as a middle road between free enterprise and planning. As regards the preference for co-operation as a means for economic development, the reviewer shows that the rigidly-stated principle "co-operation is the only way to prosperity" fails to provide practical criteria in determining which economic undertakings should be left to prive enterprise and which to the State and to the co-operatives. Another question left unsolved is: how will the co-operatives fare against private enterprises allowed, for reasons of practical necessity, to develop. Hatta's view of co-operation as a means of capital

formation, income redistribution and raising national income overlooks the fact that the co-operatives, while helping its members to save, has failed so far to mobilise capital on the scale required for nation-wide economic development.

34 LAW

343 : 340.13 (910)
MOELJATNO

Benarkah ada kekeliruan terhadap hukum jang berlaku dilapangan hukum pidana bertalian dengan Undang-undang Th. 1946 No. 1, Undang-undang Th. 1958 No. 73? **(Have there really been any errors with regard to the existing criminal law in connection with Act 1946 No. 1 and Act 1958 No. 73?)** in *Tjeramah dalam rangka upatjara Dies Natalis ke XI Universitas Gadjah Mada* tanggal 21 Desember 1960 (Lecture delivered on the occasion of the XIth Dies Natalis of the Gadjah Mada University, December 21, 1960) stencil 26 pp.

In this lecture Prof. Moeljatno criticizes the views of Han Bing Siong (cf. Indonesian Abstracts Vol. II No. 3 p. 43). According to the author Act 1946 No. 1 was already valid in Djakarta and East Sumatra prior to the promulgation of Act 1958 No. 73, because the term "valid" must be interpreted as referring to "the law considered valid in the hearts of the people" and not as referring to "the law to be applied by the authorities". In the areas controlled by the Dutch before the transfer of sovereignty, the laws of the former Republic of Indonesia were considered valid by the republicans, consequently those laws were also valid there. This validity was continued after the transfer of sovereignty by the transitional law stipulations. So, Act 1946 No. 1 was already valid in the former Dutch-controlled areas of Djakarta and East Sumatra, although forming a synthese with the stipulations enacted by the Dutch, the validity of which was also continued in those areas. The effect of Act 1958 No. 73 (which declares Act 1946 No. 1 valid for the whole Indonesian territory) outside the codified criminal law is not accepted by the author, although it is conceded that Act 1946 No. 1 is not merely dealing with the codified criminal law. Because the word „sekarang" in art. I of Act 1946 No. 1 cannot be interpreted as "at present" but must be read as "on February 26, 1946". Consequently, the effect of Act 1958 No. 73 is virtually restricted to the codified criminal law only. The author accepts the view of Han Bing Siong, that Act 1946 No. 1 was previously not valid for the whole of Kalimantan.

347.1 (910) (091)
TIRTAAMIDJAJA, N.

Tiga taraf perkembangan ilmu hukum antar-golongan di Indonesia **(The growth of the science of interpersonal law in Indonesia)** in *Medan Ilmu Pengetahuan* 1 (2) : 199 - 209, 1960.

Some outlines of the development of the science of (private) interpersonal law in Indonesia from 1887 onwards. To mark off each stage certain years of significance to this science are used. Special attention is given to the various terms used to denote this science in stage, next to the state (condition) of the law itself. The first stage begins with the Congress of Netherlands Indian Jurists in 1887, an event which gave birth to the science. This period reaches its culminating point with the establishment of the "Rechtshogeschool" (Law School/Faculty) in Djakarta — then named Batavia — in 1924, where interpersonal law was given a special chair. The second stage witnesses the full bloom of interpersonal law and its science, reaching another landmark in the year 1955, when the first thesis in this field by an Indonesian was published. Another reason to use this event as a landmark is the fact that the work was written in the Indonesian language, the predecessing ones all being written in Dutch. In the third stage, i.e. from 1955 onwards, current trends and the future of interpersonal in Indonesia and its science are discussed.

37 EDUCATION

378.1 : 159.98
MOCHTAR BUCHORI

Beberapa masalah sekitar pemeriksaan dan pemilihan tjalon[2] mahasiswa **(Some problems concerning the selection of applicants to the universities)** in *Lembaran Sumbangsih* Seri 4, 1959.

Places at the universities being very few in number, as compared to the enormous throng of applicants, the need of selecting high school graduates as carefully as possible, has already become imperative. According to the researchers of the Institute for Educational Research, experience has already shown that selection merely based on the high-school final examination results is unsatisfactory. Therefore the Institute is considering the possibility to use testing methods for these selections. In the present publication the author presents a testbattery for the use in the selection of applicants to the Faculty of Educational Sciences. He also discusses the evaluation of this testbattery, which is not yet perfect. Selection by testing methods still faces a great many difficulties, e.g. lack of experts in testing methods and lack of tests that are well adapted to the particular situation. Although we are aware of all these difficulties, the author is still optimistic about the Institute's efforts to promote the present situation, so that in the end testing may become an accepted and trusted method to select applicants to the universities.

374 (910) : 338
SADARJUN SISWOMARTOJO, M.

Tugas pendidikan masjarakat dalam pembangunan negara dan bangsa **(The task of community education in the state and nation building)** in *Occasional Paper* No. 2 a, Social Research Centre, Padjadjaran State University, 18 pp. 1959.

An account on the role of the Department of Community Education given at the occassion of its 10th anniversary. In this article the author formulates the content, function and the implementation of community education in Indonesia, in relation to the circumstances prevailing in the State and to social needs. Reconstruction should not be stressed on the material-economic field; the development of mental and social forces, because of their important role in the material reconstruction itself, should also be given a serious consideration. The latter should be the task of community education, which constitutes the sociological-psychological-paedagogical activities besides activities in the technical and material field. The realisation of community education should be divided into three stages, in which each stage takes a period of five years. The first stage should be used for research; the second, for consolidation; the third for research and evaluation. At the moment here are 2500 Committees of Community Education through out Indonesia to realize these tasks.

38 TRADE

381 : 338.98 (910)

WANDA MULIA

Proses-proses perobahan dalam struktur perdagangan sedjak pelaksanaan ekonomi terpimpin **(Changes in trade structure since introduction of guided economy)** in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 13 (11 - 12) : 475 - 498, 1960.

The writer compares the present, evolving structure of internal trade in Indonesia since the introduction of guided economy with the structure prior to 1959. She describes in detail trade processes for imported goods and domestically-manufactured goods and for export products from the producer to the exporter or domestic industry. The administrative controls on imports are discussed, as well as complications that have arisen in working out an efficient hierarchy of trade organisations. The writer concludes that although physical trade channels have been shortened by elimination of some intermediaries, the administrative processes through which supervision is exercized have greatly increased, creating new problems. This could be overcome by limiting government supervision to strategic points. Other suggestions are that the government should give more advice and material assistance to newly-established whole-sales, co-operatives, etc.

5 NATURAL SCIENCES

52 ASTRONOMY

523.82 + 523.87

THE PIK SIN

The relation between B-V and V-I colors in *Contributions from the Bosscha Observatory* 7 : 1 - 12, 1960.

Using photo-electric data the relation between B-V colors has been determined. The result which holds for stars with B-V 1.30 is:

$$V\text{-}I = 1.029\ (B\text{-}V) - 0.218$$
$$\text{p.e.} \pm 0.012 \qquad \pm 0.007$$

55 GEOLOGY

551.245 : 627.8 (922.16)
KATILI, JOHN A.

Diaklas[2] ditempat bendungan Djatiluhur **(Jointing in the Djatiluhur dam site)** in *Medan Ilmu Pengetahuan* 2 (1) : 75 - 86, 1961

Systematic mapping of the joints in the Djatiluhur dam site has proved the existence of a monocline in this area, which is probably related to faulting in the basement. The contour diagrams show that the joints, primary formed by shearing stress, have rotated passively along the axis of the monocline together with the bedding planes into their new position, as can be studied in the E ridge where one of the dam's abutment will be placed. The forming of the major arcuate fold structure has consequently caused shearing stress at its extremities, which is responsible for the forming of the shear joints. The tectonic movement, viz. folding followed by faulting of the Tertiary strata, as it is already stated by previous investigators, can be recognized in the contour diagrams of the minor structures. The type of joints, position of the bedding planes, the alteration of the shale and sandstone layers of the Annulatus beds, altogether form favourable conditions to the dam with respect to slippage and leakage. However due to the topographically unfavourable position of the Djatiluhur ridge, it is advisable to extend the geological investigations in this area.

58 BOTANY

583.16
ANWARI DILMY

A new species of Anisoptera (Dipterocarpaceae) II in *Reinwardtia* 5 (3) : 267, 1960.

Enumeration of additional material of Anisoptera kostermansiana Dilmy.

582.736/.738
FOSBERG, T. R.

Serianthes Benth. (Leguminosae — Mimosoideae — Ingeae) in *Reinwardtia* 5 (3) : 293 - 317, 1960.

1. The genus Serianthes is widespread in the southwest Pacific.
2. It is closely related to Wallaceodendron and Albizia.
3. Newly described are: S. robinsonii, kanehirae (with 3 varieties), ebudarum, sachetae, melanesica (with 6 varieties).
4. Serianthes dilmyi is a new name for S. grandiflora Benth.
5. Exluded are S. inopinata Harms, S. minahassae, S. ledermannii.

582.795 (595 + 911 + 914)
KOSTERMANS, A. J. G. H.

A monograph of the genus Diplodiscus Turcz. (Tiliaceae) in *Reinwardtia* 5 (3) : 255 - 265, 1960.

1. Seven species of the genus Diplodiscus are described, of which three (D. microlepis, D. parviflorus and D. decumbens) are new to science, and one (D. hookerianus) was formerly described as Pentace.
2. The area of distribution of the genus covers the Malay Peninsula, Borneo and the Philippines.
3. The affinities of the genus are discussed.
4. A key to the species is presented.

582 (088)
KOSTERMANS, A. J. G. H.

Miscellaneous botanical notes 1 in *Reinwardtia* 5 (3) : 233 - 254, 1960.

1. Papuodendron C. T. White is reduced to Hibiscus L.: the species is renamed: H. papuodendron Kosterm.
2. Hibiscus hooglandianus represents a new species from New Guinea
3. New species in Pentace: P. microlepidota Kosterm., P. paludosa Kosterm. and P. adenophora Kosterm.
4. Parapentace Gagnepain is included in Burretiodendron Rehd. As the species of Parapentace were published without latin diagnosis, the following new species of Burretiodendron are presented: B. tonkinensis Kosterm. and B. brilletii Kosterm.
5. Two new species of Heritiera (H. rumphii Kosterm. and H. ornithocephala Kosterm.) are described; additional notes on H. littoralis from Madagascar, H. longipetiolata and H. arafurensis are presented.
6. Heritiera burmensis Kosterm. is reduced to a synonym of H. macrophylla Kurz.
7. Sterculia cubensis Urb. is referred to Hildegardia; the curious distributional area of Hildegardia is stressed.
8. A note on Hildegardia erythrosiphon Kosterm. is presented.
9. Sterculia ankaranensis Arenes is relegated to Hildegardia.
10. Sterculia heritieriformis Arenes represents a mixture of Heritiera littoralis and Firmiana colorata.
11. Sterculia guppyi Greenwood is a synonym of Firmiana diversifolia A. Gray.
12. Ficus serpyllifolia Blume belongs actually to Apocynaceae and is renamed: Micrechites serpyllifolia (Bl.) Kosterm. It is suggested that M. radicans Markgr. is conspecific with this wide-spread species.
13. Ortholobium Gagnepain, being inadmissable under the Rules (no latin diagnosis) is replaced by Cylindrokelupha Kosterm. The following new species are presented: C. poilanei Kosterm., C. platyphylla Kosterm.; C. annamense Kosterm. and C. chevalieri Kosterm.

582.795 (911)
KOSTERMANS, A. J. G. H.

Jarandersonia Kosterm., a new Bornean genus of Tiliaceae — Brownlowiae in *Reinwardtia* 5 (3) : 319 - 321, 1960.

A new genus, allied to Diplodiscus, characterized by its spiny fruit.

582.26 (910)
SCOTT, A. M. and PRESCOTT, G. W.

Notes on Indonesian freshwater Algae IV; concerning Euastrum moebii (Borge) Scott & Pr. and Euastrum turgidum Wall. in *Reinwardtia* 5 (3) : 323 - 340, 1960.

The desmid presently known as Micrasterias moebii (Borge) West & West is transferred back to the genus Euastrum where it was originally placed by its discoverer, together with its several varieties, for reason that are discussed in detail. There are described one new variety, var. diplocanthylum from Australia, and one new forma, var. tetrachastriforme fa. latum from Borneo. New illustrations are given of Euastrum turgidum Wall., and criteria are suggested for differentiating this plant from the closely similar E. moebii.

582.79 (595 + 911 + 921)
SOEGENG REKSODIHARDJO, W.

The genus Coelostegia Benth. (Bombac.) in *Reinwardtia* 5 (3): 269 - 291, 1960.

1. The genus Coelostegia is confined to Western Malaysia: Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.
2. Five species (three of which, C. chartacea, C. kostermansii and C. neesiocarpa are new to science) are described.
3. A key to the species is presented.

6 APPLIED SCIENCES
63 AGRICULTURE

63.001.5 : 378.963 (910)
BACHTIAR RIFAI, TB.

Ekstensi dan pendidikan dalam hubungannja dengan penjelidikan dilapangan pertanian di Indonesia **(Extension and education in connection with research in agriculture in Indonesia)** in *Tehnik Pertanian* 9 (1 - 2) : 6 - 24, 1960.

A lecture, treating the history of the extension service (since 1911), education in agriculture (Secondary Agricultural School since 1903; Highschool since 1913; Agricultural Faculty since 1940) and research (experiment station since 1918). All these branches are established in Bogor, where also the Department of Agriculture emanated in 1905. Originally the extension service was in the hands of the government civil service, the agricultural institutions being advisory. Comparison is drawn with the history of these branches in the U.S.A. In 1959 a coordination board between the ministry of agriculture and the agricultural (including forestry) and veterinary faculties, encompassing the Gadjah Mada and the Bogor Universities.

64 DOMESTIC SCIENCE

643.332
SINGER, H.

Tungku dan sifat-sifat teknis pembakaran dari kaju bakar **(New design of kitchen stoves)** in *Masalah Bangunan* 5 (2) : 13 - 21, 1960.

This paper present a series of lectures and datasheets on the investigations in improving the kitchen stoves in Indonesia in order to make savings in the consumption of liquid fuel (kerosene) for this purpose.

65 MANAGEMENT

658 : 37
PANG LAY KIM

Business management training in Indonesia in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 13 (1 - 2) : 66 - 113, 1960.

This is an account of management training programmes, covering both programmes run in other countries in which Indonesian personnel regularly participate, and programmes run in Indonesia. The writer makes a general appraisal of these programmes based upon the contents and also upon interviews with persons who have participated. The greatest effect of the foreign programmes has been to encourage the establishment and expansion of programmes at home. Case study has proved a popular method of instruction and material is now being collected for the preparation of case studies from Indonesian businesses. The growing interest in management training is timely, now that Indonesian management practices are in process of transition from the family pattern to functional patterns. An appendix describes the various programmes in greater detail.

69 BUILDING INDUSTRY

69.003.12 : 728.3

Penjelidikan biaja rumah batu-bata dikota **(Investigation on cost of brickhouses)** in *Masalah Bangunan* 5 (1) : 20 - 24, 1960.

Investigations carried out at 7 brickhouses in Bandung, with surface area between 50 - 105 m^2, show that building materials amount to ⅔ of the entire building costs of an average urban house in Indonesia. Efforts to save money, should therefore be concentrated on savings and proper use of materials. In this case of brickhouses, it should pay to adopt methods reducing the consumption of cement (use of trass-lime blocks, which are bigger and do not need plastering on the outside, use of local pozzolanic cement or lime to replace portland cement) and research on timber constructions.

691.12 (923)

Bambu di Bali **(Bamboo in Bali)** in *Masalah Bangunan* 5 (1) : 3 - 7, 1960.

This paper presents the results of a bamboo survey carried out in 62 villages in Bali, in which the following data are collected:

1. the kind of bamboo mostly used as building material in Bali
2. the traditional methods of cutting and storing
3. the usual methods of impregnating bamboo
4. the usual methods of bamboo constructions.

Results of the survey:

a. Gigantochloa Apus Kurz is the most frequently used bamboo
b. in general, cutting is done during the dry season
c. two ways of simple impregnation into water
   1. cut and dried during 1 - 8 weeks, impregnated during 2 - 24 weeks, dried again during 1 - 4 weeks
   2. impregnation (2 - 4 weeks) just after cutting, then dried during 1 - 4 weeks
      The first method meets the requirement for a strong and durable material.
   3. common bamboo-constructions: bamboo as roof-covering, as rafters; bamboo connection with ropes.

9 HISTORY

992.216
SOEKANTO

Parahijangan dan sekitarnja (suatu pemandangan sedjarah selajang pandang sampai putusnja hubungan dengan Mataram) **(Parahijangan and her surroundings) an opinion about her history in a bird view till the end of the relation with Mataram)** in *Medan Ilmu Pengetahuan* 1 (4) : 342 - 357, 1960.

The history of Parahijangan and her surroundings is here divided into three periods, namely: First, Parahijangan and her surroundings *before* and *during* the time that Padjadjaran possessed an important role in West-Java; second, Parahijangan and her surroundings *during* the arrival of the Islam; third, Parahijangan and her surroundings *during* the time that Mataram had connection with her. About the third period, the author is of opinion that the connection with Mataram is based on friendship and peace; between Parahijangan and Mataram never had been a terrible war on the ground of enmity, subjection and conquest of territory. However, the relation between Mataram and other independent territories in East Java was different; enormous wars were happened for example against Madiun, Pasuruan, Tuban, Surabaja, Madura, Balambangan with intent to conquer and to subject these territories.

LIST OF PERIODICALS AND IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE AND THE NAME OF PUBLISHERS OF THE MATERIALS

Contributions. English. Irregular	— Bosscha Observatory, Lembang, Bandung.
Ekonomi (Economics). Indonesian. Quarterly	— Ikatan Sardjana Ekonomi Indonesia Djakarta, c/o P.T. Pembangunan, Djalan Gunung Sahari 84, Djakarta.
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